1 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 10, 2010 2 2:00 P.M. 3 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE MINKIN: 5 afternoon. Please come to order. This is the time and place for oral 6 7 argument in Application 04-09-019, Phase 2, 8 which is the Coastal Water Project. 9 To remind you, there have been 10 several e-mails going back and forth, but we 11 will start with the Settling Parties, who

several e-mails going back and forth, but we will start with the Settling Parties, who have 25 minutes. We will move then to the opposing parties, who have 25 minutes, and then the Settling Parties have 10 minutes for rebuttal.

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As I understand it, Mr. Fogelman will begin for Marina Coast Water District, followed by Mr. McGlothlin for the Monterey Peninsula Cities, excluding Monterey, Mr. Carroll for the Monterey County Resources Agency, and Ms. Venskus --

MR. FOGELMAN: Your Honor, apparently
Ms. Venskus is a little bit late, may have
taken a wrong train on BART. In the event
she doesn't arrive in time, someone from
Surfrider will be prepared to give her
remarks for the remaining Settling Parties.

ALJ MINKIN: Very good.

1 Followed by Ms. Dolqueist for 2 Cal-Am. 3 And, Ms. McCrary, as I understand 4 it, the Settling Parties have divided time, 5 DRA for 15 minutes, I understand the City of Monterey would like a minute or two, and 6 7 Mr. Laredo, you will follow for the Water Management District with approximately 9 nine minutes or so. 10 MR. CARROLL: So the record is clear, you said Settling Parties, which I think is a 11 12 misstatement. 13 ALJ MINKIN: Opposing parties. 14 you. 15 MR. CARROLL: Thank you. 16 ALJ MINKIN: All right. Any questions? 17 (No response) ALJ MINKIN: Commissioner Bohn. 18 19 COMMISSIONER BOHN: Thank you. 20 I want to welcome everybody here. 21 It's been a long road so far. We like to 22 think we are closing in on some finality 23 I want to again thank all of you for here. 24 what I know are countless hours and countless 2.5 degrees of angst over the process. 26 important that this kind of process take 27 place so that all the parties have an 28 opportunity to express themselves so they

have a chance to both know each other and to 1 2 know what each of them thinks. It is really 3 important that we move this to conclusion for 4 all of the reasons that you all know. 5 But again, I want to thank you for your patience and participation. 6 I look 7 forward to the arguments. 8 ALJ MINKIN: All right. Thank you. 9 Without further ado, Mr. Fogelman. 10 You have nine minutes. 11 MR. FOGELMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 12 ARGUMENT OF MR. FOGELMAN 13 MR. FOGELMAN: Good afternoon, 14 Commissioner Bohn and ALJ Minkin. We want to thank ALJ Minkin and 15 Commissioner Bohn and his staff for the 16 17 extraordinarily hard work that obviously went 18 into the PD and APD and consistently 19 facilitating this proceeding and moving it 20 along. 21 In 1995 the State Water Resources 22 Control Board ruled in its Order 9510 that 23 Cal-Am was unlawfully taking the majority of 24 its Monterey water supply from the Carmel 2.5 River and ordered Cal-Am to find another 26 water source. 27 In 1998 the California Legislature

enacted and the Governor signed into law AB

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1182 which directed this Commission to assist Cal-Am in finding an environmentally sound water supply solution.

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And then last year the State Water Resources Control Board imposed on Cal-Am a mandatory deadline requiring it to resolve the water supply issue by 2016 or lose the majority of its water supply.

Failure to comply with this order could also engender serious enforcement action and possibly large financial penalties.

So now after many years of failure, the stars have aligned and the Commission is now faced with a fleeting opportunity. There is now before the Commission a settlement agreement and a water purchase agreement that will successfully resolve the water supply crisis that has long plagued the Monterey Peninsula.

The agreements were reached, as you know, after thousands of person hours of costly and painful negotiations between stakeholders, including Commission sponsored ADR. The agreements represent a balance of many diverse interests and are supported by applicant Cal-Am, the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, individual state and federal

public officials, the participating local 1 2 public agencies, city governments, 3 environmental groups, public interest groups, ratepayer representatives and many members of the public at large.

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The agreements provide the basis for a unique and unprecedented public/private partnership which most Monterey County citizens believe is the only proper way to address the Peninsula's water supply problems.

The Settling Parties have repeatedly and consistently asked the Commission to approve the settlement without material modification.

We believe that the Commission should be allowed to vote on the settlement we submitted to the Commission. Unfortunately, however, neither the PD nor the APD allows the Commission to vote that

Each of the recommended decisions places before the Commission a project with terms significantly different from those agreed upon by the Settling Parties.

settlement up or down.

Both proposed decisions modified the settlement without the Commission's or the Settling Parties' agreement to the changes

and take from this Commission the ability to consider whether the settlement as written is reasonable in light of the whole record, consistent with law and in the public interest.

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The modifications contained in the PD and APD make both proposed decisions unworkable and unacceptable to the Settling Parties.

If either of the proposed decisions is approved as written, the Regional Desalination Project will not go forward.

The APD imposes fewer modifications than the PD and for that reason we will not discuss the PD.

The Settling Parties believe that
the APD can be revised to approve the
settlement agreement and Water Purchase
Agreement without material modification. The
Settling Parties intend in their comments to
request such revision of the APD.

Other parties will have an opportunity to comment on the proposed revision in their reply comments.

Under Commission Rule 14.1 a recommended Decision which is revised based on written comments does not constitute a new APD and does not require a further comment

1 period. 2 We respectfully urge the Commission 3 to adhere to its normal policy in assessing settlements. Normally, the Commission considers each settlement provision, quote: 5 in light of strong public policy 6 7 favoring settlements and does not 8 base its conclusion on whether any 9 single provision is the optimal 10 result. Rather, the Commission 11 determines whether the settlement as 12 a whole produces a just and 13 reasonable outcome. 14 End quote. 15 The Commission has said that, quote: 16 The purpose of its issue-by-issue 17 review is not to second guess the 18 settlement outcome for every individual issue but to assess 19 20 whether the settlement as a whole is 21 reasonable in light of the entire 22 record, consistent with the 23 applicable law, and in the public 24 interest. 2.5 End quote. 26 And the Commission has stated that 27 it, quote: 28 does not unravel a settlement unless

there is a significant problem with the outcome as a whole.

End quote.

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This approach encourages settlements and avoids undermining the incentive for parties to undertake the time and effort to settle matters because the key terms a party negotiates would be rendered meaningless.

In accordance with its own stated principles, the Commission should have the opportunity to vote on the settlement that the Settling Parties moved the Commission to approve.

Now, neither one of the other project alternatives before the Commission,
Moss Landing and North Marina, is an option.
Neither alternative is lawful or feasible.
And even if one of those alternatives could lawfully be constructed, it would not be constructed in time to meet the 2016 deadline or for years after that.

Moreover, there is unrebutted, highly conservative expert economic testimony presented in the record that concludes that the failure to have a project in operation by the 2016 deadline will result in adverse economic impacts to the Monterey Peninsula of more than one billion dollars per year and

the loss of more than 6,000 jobs.

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Adverse impacts on the entire County of Monterey are also discussed in the record. There is not adequate time to address all the specifics of the material modifications caused by the current PD and APD.

MCWRA and Cal-Am will touch on some of those issues in their arguments, and MCWD will provide more detail in its comments.

Suffice it to say that none of the following modifications is workable or acceptable to Marina Coast and its partners:

One, requiring that Marina Coast make a 25 million dollar upfront contribution to the project before it has collected any fees for new connection in accordance with its standard procedures;

Two, reducing the amount of the proposed project facilities construction cost cap by subtracting the 25 million dollar upfront contribution required of Marina Coast:

Three, requiring that Marina Coast increase its 22 million dollar fees limit by \$3 million in intangible benefits that are not supported or addressed on the record;

Four, requiring that there be two separate cost caps or ceilings on the

construction costs both for the Public 1 2 Agencies' project facilities and the 3 Cal-Am-only facilities, cost caps which, if exceeded, would require return to the Commission for further approval and would 5 most likely render the project unbondable and 6 7 unbuildable; 8 Five, requiring the financing 9 interest rate be kept at 6 percent and the 10 debt coverage ratio be kept at 1 percent, 11 both of which are without support in the 12 record and would also make the project 13 unbondable and unbuildable; 14 And six, requiring a future 15 Commission proceeding to address 16 reasonableness of the O&M costs incurred by 17 the public agencies which would also make the 18 project unbondable and unbuildable. 19 The Settling Parties submit that the concerns that motivated these 20 21 modifications are already adequately 22 addressed by the settlement agreement and the 23 Water Purchase Agreement. The Commission 24 should approve both of those agreements 2.5 without material modification. 26 Thank you for your attention. 27 COMMISSIONER BOHN: Mr. Fogelman, may

I ask two questions. Number one, you say in

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1 your comments that even though our normal 2 practice is to approve the settlement as 3 written, this is a, quote, and I am using your words, unique situation, did you not say 5 that? MR. FOGELMAN: Yes, I did. 6 7 COMMISSIONER BOHN: If it is unique 8 situation, then one might be forgiven from 9 departing from the usual, would one not, in 10 the normal use of the English language? MR. FOGELMAN: Yes, and let --11 12 COMMISSIONER BOHN: Thank you. That's 13 all. 14 ALJ MINKIN: Mr. Fogelman, let me 15 follow that up. 16 In your experience here at the 17 Commission, have you observed that the 18 Commission has modified settlement agreements 19 in the past? 20 MR. FOGELMAN: Yes, your Honor. would say that under 1001 of the Public 21 22 Utilities Code this Commission does have 23 conditioning authority and can impose 24 conditions on any rulings it makes which are 2.5 just and reasonable. However, it seems to me 26 that that needs to be the exception rather 2.7 than the rule.

And in this particular situation

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where the parties butted heads for many, many months, spent many, many hours trying to achieve a solution which they genuinely believe addresses all of the issues which are of concern to the Commission, we think the Commission is entitled to vote that agreement up or down.

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ALJ MINKIN: Let me also ask you whether -- you may not be able to address this -- but as I understood it, the Settling Parties have requested the opportunity to consider any modification should they be imposed by the Commission and then at that point the Settling Parties would respond to the Commission.

Now, as you know, in the ruling that I issued that accompanied the Proposed Decision and the Alternate Proposed Decision, Settling Parties do in fact have the opportunity to comment on whether the modifications are acceptable to the boards of the relative parties or not.

Is there an intent to go back to those boards?

MR. FOGELMAN: Your Honor, you've hit the nail on the head with one of the issues, one of the problems that we find ourselves now facing, and that is that although

commonly if a settlement is not accepted -if it is either rejected or changed in some fashion, you can see if the parties will accept the changes. The problem is that the political climate has changed in Monterey County, and with respect to the progress of this proceeding under CEQA, it seems to the parties to make more sense, and they kind of set it up this way, they went back in April, they got the approval of their boards for a settlement agreement, they can make changes that are not material and do not require a return to their boards. But at this juncture we believe that the Commission's action of approving or disapproving, which we hope will be very soon, will be the final action, and we hope certainly that that will be an approval.

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But the feeling is that going back to the boards will be a very high risk situation.

And furthermore, the concessions that have been made, as you know, the parties reached a settlement, then they were in ADR, then in May they filed some clarifications and other changes to improve the settlement in light of the expressions of the other parties. And even as recently as the

governance issue and Appendix A to MCWD's reply brief being filed, they made changes.

But those were not material changes.

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And at this juncture I think the parties are uniformly in agreement that the settlement process here cannot tolerate material modifications.

ALJ MINKIN: And let's just assume for the sake of argument that the Commission decided to vote out either the PD or the APD with the modifications that are in place now. At that point would the parties go back to their respective boards?

MR. FOGELMAN: Your Honor, I can't speak directly for my client nor can any of the attorneys making presentations before you. So my clients could overrule anything that I might say. But let me say that I am authorized to state to you that the signing out of the PD or the APD as they are currently written essentially will end the process here.

As I say, the parties believe they can tolerate nonmaterial modifications. But if the modification is material, it will change the deal in a way that is not acceptable.

ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.

1 Mr. Bohn, any other questions? 2 (No response) 3 ALJ MINKIN: Mr. McGlothlin. 4 ARGUMENT OF MR. MC GLOTHLIN 5 MR. MC GLOTHLIN: Thank you, your Honor and Commissioner Bohn, for the opportunity to 6 address the Commission. 7 My comments are brief, but they are 8 9 intended with much sincerity from the Cities 10 that I represent. 11 They have three points they want to 12 make today. 13 As they have said all along, they 14 support the project. The need is well known 15 by all. And the Cities more than virtually 16 any entity in this proceeding is going to feel the direct effects of whether or not 17 18 this project is approved or not. 19 Second, they object to any modifications to the WPA or settlement 20 21 agreement that would further frustrate the 22 project design, financing or construction or 23 delay the project. 24 And lastly, they urge this 2.5 Commission for those reasons to approve the 26 project as proposed with the modifications in 27 Appendix A to the reply brief of Marina Coast

Water District at your December Commission

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1 board meeting. 1 2 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you. 3 Mr. Carroll. 4 ARGUMENT OF MR. CARROLL 5 Thank you, your Honor and MR. CARROLL: Commissioner Bohn. 6 7 Good afternoon. I'm Dan Carroll 8 and I represent the Monterey County Water 9 Resources Agency. MCWRA will own and operate 10 the brackish source water wells that will 11 provide the water to be desalinated, the vast majority of which will be delivered to Cal-Am 12 13 for its Monterey district customers. 14 MCWRA also wishes to express its 15 gratitude to you, Commissioner Bohn, and you, 16 ALJ Minkin, as well as your advisors and 17 staff that have been working with you very 18 hard to get this taken care of, and also for 19 the opportunity to speak here today. 20 MCWRA and the other settling parties repeatedly requested the Commission 21 22 to approve the settlement without 23 modification. Instead, both the PD and APD 24 require material modifications to the WPA and 2.5 settlement agreement. 26 These modifications create grave 2.7 concern as to the future of the project. 28 Negotiating the WPA and receiving approval

for MCWRA's participation in it was
a difficult process. MCWRA seriously doubts
that it can obtain approval of any material
modifications to the WPA.

Like MCWD, on behalf of MCWRA

I will focus on the APD, which may be
acceptable if certain changes are made.

I will concentrate generally on three, and
address the rest in written comments.

First, costs.

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The APD focuses on costs in areas such as cost caps and the financing plan.

But cost concerns are already addressed in several ways.

The public agencies are legally required to expend funds reasonably and cannot make gifts of public funds.

In addition, the record shows
the public agencies are subject to extensive
and serious local accountability. And that
local accountability is enhanced by
the inclusion of a municipal advisor to
represent the interests of Monterey
Peninsula citizens.

The WPA also focuses on costs, and does so in a way that meets the APD's concerns about costs. The WPA contains many provisions designed to control costs and to

require only reasonable expenditure of funds on the project.

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The WPA parties are bound by Section 11.2(d) to expend funds on the project only reasonably and prudently. That section mandates that all costs to the WPA parties "shall be reasonably and prudently incurred."

That's a covenant in a contract; and if breached, could subject someone to breach of contract liability.

The WPA contains provisions sending cost issues, including annual O&M costs, to an independent third party for decision if the WPA parties cannot unanimously agree on the annual O&M budget.

The WPA also has provisions that provide for constructability review, value engineering, and competitive procurement requiring the source water wells to maximize salinity in the source water, which leads to lower water costs because less water is delivered to MCWD, and providing all WPA parties access to each other's records, and specifically gives Cal-Am access to our records, the public agency records, in order to obtain information to provide to the Commission regarding costs.

Next, the public agencies'
financing plan.

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The APD requires Commission review of the reasonableness of the financing plan unless it has an interest rate of 6 percent or less, a debt coverage ratio of no more than 1.0, and State Revolving Fund financing.

The interest rate and debt coverage ratio are both inputs to the Unified

Financing Model -- a model used for hypothetical cost comparison -- and the number 6 percent and 1.0 were illustrative numbers used in examples run through that model.

The interest rate is a concern simply because we cannot know what that rate will be. As the water management district's witness Mr. Stoldt testified, the cost of debt will be what the cost of debt will be.

The record also does not support

the debt coverage ratio requirement.

A coverage ratio of 1.0 means that there is no debt payment reserve set aside. Such a reserve is a common requirement. There's testimony about that in the record.

There is no evidence that the public agencies can actually finance the project with a coverage ratio of 1.0.

1 That is with no debt payment reserve.

We are concerned the public

agencies cannot obtain such financing. That

means a review will be required under

the APD, which would delay a project that

cannot stand delay, as well as add costs

because of the delay.

Third, jurisdiction.

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The APD says in a number of places, which we will discuss in our comments, that the Commission does not have or does not assert jurisdiction over the public agencies. But then in a number of instances, the APD basically directs the public agencies. These areas must be changed to make it clear the Commission is not exercising jurisdiction over the public agencies.

The financing plan called for in the WPA is the financing plan of the public agencies. The APD purports to require a certain kind of public agency financing plan and if that is not forthcoming purports to allow the Commission to review the reasonableness of the public agencies' financing plan.

That is not how a public-private

1 partnership works. Such a partnership 2 proceeds under parallel regulatory authority. 3 Here, the Commission lacks 4 authority to require any specific financing 5 plan of the public agencies or to review the reasonableness of the plan. 6 To conclude, if the Commission 7 8 really wants public-private partnerships --9 and it is going to need them in the critical 10 area of water supply in California -- it must 11 be willing to step outside its historical regulatory comfort zone and trust that public 12 13 agencies who partner with private utilities 14 will do the right thing. And it must do that 15 to allow this project to be built and solve 16 Monterey's water crisis. 17 This project is needed now. Please 18 approve the settlement agreement and WPA without material modification. 19 20 Thank you very much. 21 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you. 22 Commissioner Bohn, did you have any 23 questions? 24 COMMISSIONER BOHN: No, not at this 2.5 I've got a couple floating around back 26 here but I'll think about them for a while. 2.7 ALJ MINKIN: I actually have a couple

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for you --

1 MR. CARROLL: Very well. ALJ MINKIN: -- Mr. Carroll. 2 3 You said, I believe, that Section 4 11.2 of the WPA provides that all costs will 5 be reasonably and prudently incurred. MR. CARROLL: Yes. 6 ALJ MINKIN: And that Cal-Am will have 7 access to I assume both Marina Coast Water 8 9 District's books and records and WRA's books 10 and records. 11 MR. CARROLL: Yes. That's in Section 12 11.12. 13 ALJ MINKIN: Point 12. Thank you. 14 Would you envision then Cal-Am 15 being able to furnish that information to the Commission? 16 17 MR. CARROLL: Absolutely. 18 ALJ MINKIN: All right. You also mentioned --19 20 MR. CARROLL: As a matter of fact, your 21 Honor, if I may. 22 ALJ MINKIN: Please. 23 MR. CARROLL: That's why it's there. 24 ALJ MINKIN: Okay. 2.5 MR. CARROLL: We had these things in 26 mind when we wrote all those sections of the 2.7 WPA. We're not trying to hide anything or 28 spend money wrong. We're trying to do things

1 right. ALJ MINKIN: I'm sure we appreciate 2 3 that. 4 I think that we need to have an 5 understanding of how all of this plays out to 6 also ensure that Cal-Am ratepayers are 7 protected in this public-private 8 partnership --9 MR. CARROLL: Yes, your Honor. 10 ALJ MINKIN: -- that's proposed. 11 You also mentioned that the debt 12 coverage reserve of 1.0 is problematic. 13 Now, of course, that was a figure 14 that was included in the Unified Financing 15 Model as was debt reserve or a coverage reserve of 1.25. 16 17 MR. CARROLL: That's correct. 18 ALJ MINKIN: And as I understand it, 19 those were the only two numbers that were 20 proposed in the record for debt reserve. Ιs 21 that your understanding? 22 MR. CARROLL: I'm not sure I actually 23 agree with it, your Honor, because they were 24 in the Unified Financing Model that was 2.5 submitted, but they were plug numbers. 26 could also get -- but believe me, I couldn't; 2.7 I can't come near an Excel spreadsheet

without dying -- but someone who knows what

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they are doing could put a 1.1 in there or 1.2, or a 1.15 and see what that yielded as well.

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And my understanding from talking to the people who did this -- and a number of people worked on putting together the Unified Financing Model from all the parties -- is that those were illustrative numbers. And so I think that you could use a number if you wanted to.

But the key point I think is without a debt reserve, it's going to be difficult to get financing.

ALJ MINKIN: Understood. However, of course, as you know from reading both the Proposed Decision and Alternate Proposed Decision, the debt reserve obviously has an influence on the revenue requirements that --

ALJ MINKIN: -- that are ultimately required.

MR. CARROLL: It does, but so will --

MR. CARROLL: I'm not an expert on this but my understanding is that if you could get someone to give can you a non-debt reserve bit of financing on revenue bonds, the interest rate would go up. So there's no free lunch.

ALJ MINKIN: One final question.

In terms of your jurisdictional concerns, will the financing plans that are ultimately agreed to be reviewed by the boards of the various public agencies, to your knowledge?

MR. CARROLL: They will be.

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And besides that, we have had discussions about this and tried to find ways that this might -- that some of the concerns might be met without having to modify the WPA. And we think it might make sense for the financing plans to be submitted to an independent third party and to obtain a report from that and submit that report to the Commission.

What we don't want is being told what to do. It's different to do that and say, This is what some expert says about our financing plan and why it's workable or not workable.

ALJ MINKIN: Who would that independent third party be?

MR. CARROLL: That person would have to be chosen.

 $\label{eq:someone} \mbox{Someone gave me the names and} \\ \mbox{I don't know them.}$

Piper Jaffray would be one of them, and there's another one whose name -- for

Southwest. And Piper Jaffray are the two possibilities that we're thinking of now.

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ALJ MINKIN: Is there a proposal then to amend the record at this point?

MR. CARROLL: I think we'd have to see whether you want us to do that.

MR. FOGELMAN: Your Honor, if I could supplement that.

I think the parties view this as sort of an operational decision. They're doing it not only to give greater assurance to anyone looking at the very transparent process, but also to be -- because it's the prudent thing to do.

I think the parties intend to do it whether it's required or not. We're just submitting that it ought not to be specifically required if it's a material modification of the agreements.

MR. CARROLL: And let me supplement that, and I appreciate Mr. Fogelman pointing that out because that was something I was going to say as well, which is there are things that could be done under the WPA as written that are operational in nature that don't require the WPA to be changed in something like asking a third party to look at a financing plan, that sort of thing.

That's different from writing it in the WPA.

ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.

Ms. Venskus.

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ARGUMENT OF MS. VENSKUS

MS. VENSKUS: Good afternoon. My name is Sabrina Venskus, and I'm here representing a number of parties to the settlement agreement: Surfrider Foundation, Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, the Public Trust Alliance, and Citizens For Public Water. And I'm here to say that we're -- we, these groups, are happy with the settlement agreement as is, and we believe the settlement agreement represents a carefully crafted and long, hard fought compromise between the settling parties.

And I'll also note and point out that Public Trust Alliance is happy with it because Public Trust Alliance believes that the settlement agreement as it's written is fully consistent with the public trust doctrine.

The settlement agreement as currently written protects the environment and ensures public participation and representation as does the PD and APD.

However, unlike the current settlement agreement, the PD and APD as written may make

the Regional Project infeasible to implement.
And so therefore, it's Surfrider's and the

3 other parties that I mentioned position that

4 the PD and APD are the environmentally

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5 inferior alternatives to Regional Project.

It's important to point out that
the imperative environmental protections that
Surfrider has worked so hard and advocated
for throughout this proceeding won't be
achieved in the absence of a Regional
Project. So that is why we are here today to
advocate that the Commission adopt
the settlement agreement as written because
we believe that the environmental protections
will be best advanced that way.

If we don't have a Regional Project then we don't have the environmental protections that we've worked so hard for. So that's why we take that position.

We believe that by only advancing the PD and APD to the Commission here which don't have the support of most every party to this case where as the settlement agreement does have the support of almost all parties to this proceeding, then that the viability of the Regional Project and including the public participation part of it is jeopardized. So we're really concerned.

1 I think that that's -- that really 2 kind of encapsulates our position. And we 3 again, I just, just to hit home that message, 4 that we would like the Commission to consider 5 the settlement agreement including the water 6 purchase agreement as currently written. 7 COMMISSIONER BOHN: Could you outline 8 just briefly to me how either the PD or 9 the APD is, quote, in your terms, 10 environmentally inferior. Well, it's 11 MS. VENSKUS: 12 environmentally inferior because from our 13 perspective based on our conversations with 14 the implementing parties that it puts in 15 jeopardy the approval of the Regional Project 16 because the Regional Project is -- because 17 the Regional Project as currently considered 18 in the settlement agreement terms that that -- that the Regional Project is 19 therefore feasible. 20 21 So what I'm saying here is that if 22 the APD and/or the PD are not workable for 23 the implementing parties, then that 24 essentially puts us back to square one, which 2.5 we don't want to be at, and that's the reason 26 why. 2.7 COMMISSIONER BOHN: Got it. 28 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.

1 Ms. Dolqueist.

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ARGUMENT OF MS. DOLQUEIST

MS. DOLQUEIST: Good afternoon,

Commissioner Bohn, your Honor. I'm Lori Anne

Dolqueist, and I'm here to speak on behalf of

California-American Water.

California-American Water would like to thank both of you for all of the hard work you've done to get us to this point. We also appreciate the substantial efforts of the Commission staff and of all the participating parties.

This has been a long and complex proceeding. Now we stand on the cusp of a solution, one that has been years in the making. The stakes have never been higher and it's important to make sure that nothing is done in these final stages to jeopardize the project.

While we favor the Alternate

Proposed Decision, even if adopted unchanged,
will undermine the viability of the Regional

Desalination Project. The company supports
its public partners in asking that the

Commission accept the settlement agreement
and water purchase agreement with no material
modifications.

California-American Water will

elaborate on the APD and the PD in its
written comments. Today, however, I would
like to discuss a few issues that hit closer
to home. And these are the Tier 3 advice
letters that are being required for recovery
of purchased water and the CaliforniaAmerican Water facilities, and also the
consequences if the Regional Desalination
Project fails.

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Both the PD and the APD require the company to file a Tier 3 advice letter to recover the cost of the water it purchases from the Regional Desalination Project. And they also impose a similar Tier 3 filing on the twice yearly advice letters to recover the cost of the California-American Water facilities. They include directions to process these advice letters within 120 days but allow the staff to extend this deadline indefinitely.

The current average time to process the California-America Water Tier 3 advice letter is seven months. Since the PD and APD adds some additional documentation, these advice letters could take even longer. And the financial impact of such delays is significant.

The increased risk created by these

modifications could affect the cost and the terms of the financing of the project which would ultimately be paid for by the customers. If the advice letters for this project take the same amount of time as the current average for Tier 2 advice letters, the financial health of the company will be in jeopardy.

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In particular, for the CaliforniaAmerican Water facilities, the Commission
must consider that the \$107 million project
is an enormous investment when compared to
the current Monterey District rate base of
137 million. Given the size of the project,
it's imperative that the Commission allow
the company to timely recover its costs to
avoid cash flow problems.

Furthermore, when the company is finally able to put these costs in rates, the delayed recovery has the potential to add millions to the overall cost of the project, even if there are no delays beyond the 120-day period.

In light of these risks, it's important that the Commission look at the type of costs that it is subjecting to this higher level of review. And these are purchased water costs and costs for

the California-American Water facilities that are under the cost cap for the project.

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Under the settlement agreement, the company would recover the costs of the Regional Desalination Project purchased water through its existing modified cost balancing account as it does in other districts.

The Commission does not subject purchased water from other agencies to a Tier 3 level of review and it should not do so here.

The company is not seeking to duck review. For the California-American Water facilities, the settling parties have proposed a process similar to the Commission's Tier 2 advice letter process, although one with a longer review period. And this is appropriate because these are costs that the APD and APD have already determined are reasonable. These are costs that were extensively review in this proceeding and are under the cost cap.

Waiting to recover the costs until
they have been incurred is already
a substantial safeguard. The level of
possible risk to customers does not justify
jeopardizing with the Regional Desalination
Project or the financial health of
the company. California-American Water urges

the Commission to instead adopt
the procedures developed by the settling
parties.

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In the end, the company estimates that with this project, the average residential customer bill could be in the range of \$80 to \$90 a month. However, failure to act now will cost even more.

The company is already subject to the cease and desist order. Without a long-term water supply solution if the company continues to divert water from the Carmel River to meet customers' needs, it will face the possibility of massive fines from the State Water Resources Control Board as well as additional fees and other consequences if it is unable to comply with the Seaside Basin adjudication.

The company will also risk

Endangered Species Act fines and other

penalties for potential endangerment to

steelhead trout. It will be the customers

who will sustain the most severe impacts

through penalties or Draconian water

rationing measures that severely impact

the local economy.

The modifications to the settlement, if accepted, could be viewed by

investors as increasing the risk of
the project and could make it difficult to
obtain financing for the project at
reasonable rates, thus increasing the total
project cost or eliminating it altogether.

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These modifications could also affect the financial performance of California-American Water and its risk profile, weakening its financial condition and increasing the company's cost of capital.

The Regional Desalination Project provides an innovative, public-private partnership solution. In evaluating the risk of jeopardizing the project, the Commission must not overlook the urgent need to move forward with the one feasible project that will allow the company to comply with the restrictions on the Carmel River and the Seaside Basin.

The company is concerned that if the Commission were to adopt the significant modifications suggested in the PD or the APD, it will jeopardize the success of the entire project.

California-American Water therefore urges the Commission to adopt the settlement agreement and Water Purchase Agreement with no material modifications.

1	Thank you.
2	ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.
3	Questions?
4	COMMISSIONER BOHN: No.
5	ALJ MINKIN: Ms. Dolqueist, you
6	mentioned that you believe that customer
7	bills could go up to 80 or \$90. Where are
8	they now, to your understanding?
9	MS. DOLQUEIST: I will have to defer
10	that to around 40, I believe.
11	ALJ MINKIN: So double or perhaps a
12	little more than double. And, of course,
13	we're not addressing rates associated with
14	this project until Phase 3, but that's just
15	your understanding of the potential impact;
16	is that correct?
17	MS. DOLQUEIST: Yes, your Honor.
18	ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.
19	We are ready for DRA.
20	Off the record for a moment.
21	(Off the record)
22	ALJ MINKIN: Back on the record.
23	ARGUMENT OF MS. BROOKS
24	MS. BROOKS: Good afternoon,
25	Commissioner Bohn and your Honor. My name is
26	Diana Brooks. I represent the Division of
27	Ratepayer Advocates.
28	We are advocating today on behalf of

the water ratepayers on the Monterey
Peninsula.

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I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you this afternoon regarding DRA's concerns on the Proposed Decision and the Alternate Proposed Decision.

Clearly, considerable effort has gone into crafting this compromise to a complex and challenging dilemma.

We are not prepared to address all of the changes we just heard this afternoon. We can do that in our comments and at the all-party meeting next week.

Our comments today are focused on the Proposed Decision and the Alternate Proposed Decision.

Understanding that the Commission needs to vote this out very soon, DRA prefers the Proposed Decision because it requires the municipal advisor to be granted full voting party status for purposes of decision making on the Regional Project. Max Gomberg is going to talk a little bit more about that in a couple minutes.

However, DRA has serious concerns as to the approach taken to cost containment in both the PD and the Alternate. This approach leaves too much uncertainty as to the revenue

requirement and the rate impacts faced by customers.

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requirement is approximately \$43 million.

Under both the Proposed Decision and the Alternate the annual revenue requirement for the Regional Project alone can range from 44 million to \$82 million a year even if costs come in under the initial capital cost cap. That is all due just to changes in finance. That's huge. The whole project could be twice as expensive just because of the financing.

If the upper cost cap is reached, the annual revenue requirement for the project could go as high as 95 million just for the project.

Cal-Am's annual revenue requirement should increase by no more than 44 million due to this project. That would be a doubling of rates.

DRA recommends that the Commission adopt the following safeguards, which I will describe, to ensure cost containment and equitable cost allocation.

Our changes would be modification to the financing plan, clarifying that the scope of the operations and maintenance proceeding

is broader than currently written, full reasonableness reviews if initial project cost caps are exceeded, greater transparency and accountability for the Marina Coast Water District contributions, and changes to the project governance structure.

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First and foremost, let me address DRA's recommendations for the financing plan. We would alter it to create the incentive for the acquisition of grants and low-cost financing. Access to State Revolving Fund loans and grants are cornerstone of this project and have been touted as a key benefit for public agency participation. recommends that the PD and the Alternate be revised to specify that the financing plan require \$150 million in State Revolving Fund This is the number the Commission loans. used in coming up with its cost estimates for both the revenue requirement and the per-acre-foot costs of the capital cost cap in both the PD and the Alternate.

If parties are unable to secure this funding and other debt terms as outlined in the PD and the Alternate, DRA recommends bifurcating the review of the financing plan into two parts. And this may address some of the parties' concerns. Let's see.

Part one of the financing plan would be a compliance filing giving the parties the green light to move ahead with issuing the non SRF portion of the debt, perhaps a hundred million or thereabout, as long as it meets the basic terms and conditions outlined in the PD and the Alternate. This will allow parties to move forward expeditiously, avoiding any delay on the necessary next steps for the Regional Project, while providing time and the incentive to secure the low-cost SRF financing and grants.

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Part two of the financing plan, which will only require Commission review and approval if the public agencies are unable to secure 150 million in SRF loans and grants, would consist of an expedited review to approve further debt issuance an contain costs.

So we are trying to think of ways that the review of the financing plan at this time would not slow down the project and keep us on the critical path to being done in time to meet the state board deadline.

Turning to the operations and maintenance, DRA's second recommendation is that both draft decisions be revised to include consideration of the operations and

maintenance, contractor selection process, the criteria for selection of an experienced contractor, and the O&M terms within the proceeding's scope.

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Currently, the Draft Decisions indicate that O&M costs will be reviewed in a subsequent proceeding. Because O&M costs are dependent on all of these, we feel that that scope should be broadened, and perhaps that was what was meant.

Because this desalination plant could be in operation for nearly a century, and O&M costs will make up a significant portion of the lifetime costs, it is crucial to ensure that the O&M contractor is well vetted, well qualified and have proper incentives to control costs.

And just to clarify, DRA is not saying that the Commission or DRA should approve the contractor; more, the criteria and the process that will be in place and the terms and conditions.

Recently DRA reviewed some data on recent desalination costs that was presented at the Water Research Foundation conference in Washington. It had some data from recent Australian plants that came in in the high \$2,000 per acre foot numbers. There were

some estimates for plants in California in the low 3,000's, including an estimate for the Regional Project. It was around \$3,200 an acre foot.

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What the Commission is proposing here, the Proposed Decision and the Alternate, indicate that with the proposed cost cap and the best case financing scenario, that the costs of water will be \$3400 an acre foot. The worst case scenario would result, according to the Decision, in product water of over \$9,000 an acre foot, nearly triple the highest costs for desalinated water that we are currently aware of.

ALJ MINKIN: Ms. Brooks, may I interrupt.

The figures you just referred to, are they in the record of this proceeding?

MS. BROOKS: I would have to double-check. I believe Rhodes Trussell presented some of that.

But if the worst case scenario occurs, it will be a setback for desalination in the United States for years to come. No one wants this to happen, and the Commission needs to make sure that adequate safeguards are in place to prevent this from happening.

DRA's cost containment proposals will help ensure the costs for the Regional Project do not go out of the ballpark for desalinated water costs. The cost for desalinated water, and there is also the cost of the Cal-Am facilities, and when we add that on, these costs become even greater for the customer who is paying.

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Because there is no good alternative water supply, it is incumbent on the Commission to vigilantly oversee these project costs.

Furthermore, a Section 739.8 A of the Public Utilities Code states:

Access to an adequate supply of healthful water is a basic necessity of human life and shall be made available to all residents of California at an affordable cost.

The worst case scenario will not be affordable for many Monterey residents or businesses.

DRA has an additional safeguard to recommend should capital costs for this project for the Cal-Am facilities exceed the initial capital cost caps. DRA recommends that the Commission conduct a reasonableness review of the costs for the entire Regional

Project. In order to know whether additional Cal-Am ratepayer funding is justified and reasonable, the Commission will need to know how the funds already approved have been spent.

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The Commission used this approach for the nuclear steam generator replacements for Diablo Canyon and SONGS, and the approach should be no different in this case.

I am now going to hand this over to Max who is going to speak about the municipal advisor and governance.

ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.

ARGUMENT OF MR. GOMBERG

MR. GOMBERG: Commissioner, your Honor, DRA believes that the Proposed Decision and the Alternate do not ensure an equitable contribution for the Marina Coast Water District. While the Proposed Decision recognizes the need for an upfront buy-in as well as ongoing connection fees from the development of the former Fort Ord, they do not establish Commission review of these contributions.

Therefore, DRA recommends the Commission make two modifications.

First, the Commission should not allow an Application for recovery of any

costs above the cost cap unless Marina

Coast's up-front buy-in has been received.

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Second, the Commission should require Cal-Am to report on the connection fee formula and fees collected in each General Rate Case.

Although the Commission cannot order Marina Coast to contribute money by a date certain, it should verify that Marina Coast contributions materialize and are equitable.

Turning to governance. DRA supports the Proposed Decision because it gives the municipal advisor party status and the ability to dispute decisions reached by the advisory committee.

Party status will enable the municipal advisor, a ratepayer representative of the six Monterey Peninsula cities, to take ratepayer concerns regarding construction and operations to an independent third party for resolution.

The municipal advisor would play a key role in furthering equity and cost containment by reviewing proposals ranging from facility design elements to connection fees from the former Fort Ord.

DRA also supports placing the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

on the advisory committee. Since advisory committee meetings may not be open to the public, an additional ratepayer representative on the committee would promote transparency.

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I will return it to Diana for the conclusion.

MS. BROOKS: In sum, DRA urges the Commission to strengthen the cost containment and accountability provisions in both the PD and the Alternate as we have described.

While the project proponents have argued for modifications that can result in significant cost increases, DRA stresses that additional cost containment is needed to ensure cost decreases. \$3400 an acre foot, the equivalent amount in costs per acre foot of the initial cost cap, should be a ceiling and not become a floor. With effective oversight and cost containment provisions along with access to low-cost financing, the Regional Project cost should be in line with costs from other recent desalination projects.

Absent cost containment, however, this project could have negative impacts on the Monterey Peninsula ratepayers, the local economy and the future of desalination in the

1 United States.

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DRA asks the Commission to incorporate its proposed modifications so that this project can advance with less risk of significant cost overruns.

Thank you.

ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.

Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER BOHN: Ms. Brooks, let me ask a couple of what seem to be threshold questions.

The first, I guess, is if they can't get \$150 million of grant money, what do we do, just unwind all this?

MS. BROOKS: We believe that when they come back they can make the best -- make a showing of what they did to get that grant funding and what efforts they went to. If it's still not available, at that time I think the Commission would need to review it, take comments from parties. And we need to look at other levers we can push to lower the cost because costs are a function of the financing the capital cost and the O&M costs. So maybe there's other ways we can tighten up on some of these other levers, because if the financing is just what it is, we got to make the best -- the proposal that we have put

forward would create the incentive and the time to make sure that that low-cost financing materializes.

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the complexity of this case seems to me is that on the one hand the situation that we now face is untenable. On the other hand, as I listen to your comments, the situation that we propose is untenable. And so I'm perplexed because it seems to me this may be one of those cases where you can't walk halfway across the canyon. Either you walk across the canyon or you don't. And if you decide you are in the middle of the canyon and it was a bad idea, it's a little late.

So it's hard to see how we can calibrate or, frankly, anybody else can calibrate these kinds of reviews in any meaningful fashion along the way.

Suppose we have -- forget about how we do it -- suppose we have \$150 million, suppose we have a hundred million dollars in this and all of a sudden we find we can't get the grant money, the State is broke or something like that, the alternative is what? Padlock the door?

MS. BROOKS: I don't think anyone would imagine that this project would stop in its

tracks. If there are no other alternatives, we will have to make other methods to control costs. But that financing plan needs to be subject to review.

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COMMISSIONER BOHN: Is your issue that you doubt -- strike that. Is your issue that you are concerned that Marina Coast and the other participants don't have adequate motivation to seek the lowest cost? Is that the issue?

MS. BROOKS: No. I don't know what the status of the State Revolving Fund is --

COMMISSIONER BOHN: I am talking about motivation of the parties now. Are we worried that --

MS. BROOKS: No. I was under the impression that the State Revolving Fund money might not be available until the project was at a more detailed level of design, that it is a process that takes a certain amount of time. And rather than short-circuiting that would be to bifurcate this financing plan, to allow the project to go forward while at the same time creating the time and the extra motivation also for the grantor who is looking to fund this project.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: How much money

would we be prepared to spend on the off chance that grant money is not available? At what point when you talk about the project going forward do we say, well, we can't get grant money and we now spent 20 million, 30 million, 50 million? What do we spend?

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MS. BROOKS: I am not fully prepared to answer that right this minute.

magnitude. What I am trying to get at is perhaps we don't have the luxury of assuring ourselves that we can reason this thing all the way through and at some point you have to start across the canyon. And you try to find that there's a bridge, and it may be a little bridge or a big bridge or it may be a swing from a rope, but at some point, once you make the leap, it seems to me at that point you don't have the luxury of simply saying we are now going to write off ratepayer expense 70 million bucks or whatever the number is.

MS. BROOKS: That's true. And without the SRF funding at 6 percent, with no debt coverage, I think we are looking at something more like \$52 million for the annual revenue requirements, \$8 million a year more just for that. So we need to make the trade-offs. And you're right, there's a trade-off with

capital cost cap which we believe the initial cap is plenty high enough. It includes a generous 25 percent contingency, and we shouldn't even be thinking about these high level caps. If costs got that high and went over that, I think we would all be -- we would have to be questioning what went wrong here.

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But there's the value engineering, the competitive procurement, the constructability review and all of these things. There could be mechanisms built in to capture those savings incentives to drive the costs down. What incentive is there now to come in much under the cap? People are talking as if the cap is a floor. initial cost cap DRA considers as the cost cap. That's how we are viewing it. And we take it that seriously. Because these are ratepayers. The rate structure in Monterey is already very severe. We are in a down economy. Affordability is a real issue. People come to our public participation hearings complaining about 5, 7, 10 percent rate increases. We are talking about doubling in the best case scenario.

And to go to something that would be 60, \$70 million when the current revenue

requirement is 43, I think we really got to work to be able to find ways to contain these costs.

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COMMISSIONER BOHN: Aren't we in a situation -- it is hard for me to get worked up about comparing percentage increases in the situation when everybody agrees it is a crisis. The fact that some other districts go from 6 percent to 8 percent or 20 percent increase is a complaint, I can understand that in certain districts, but aren't we facing kind of a different situation here? The alternative is that there is simply no water for economic growth, period, the end. And so I am having trouble equating different percentage increases as a relevant argument.

MS. BROOKS: That was as an example.

But I do believe that while parties talk
about the severe economic impact on the
community for no project, and I believe
that's clearly a place we don't want to go,
that if the costs for this project get too
high, we are going to be in very similar
situation. There's rate impacts that will be
severe on businesses and families using more
than the minimum amount of water. And if it
is a doubling or tripling of rates, if
someone is paying less than double, that

means someone else is paying more. So somebody might be paying triple or quadruple if someone else is paying half.

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So how those economic impacts will play out has yet to be seen. But there could also be response to the high water rates that causes people to cut back. Will Cal-Am even need 8,800 acre feet of water if the costs get that high? Do ratepayers fully understand the impact on their bills that this project will bring? I think if they did we would hear a lot more than the numerous letters we have already received urging the Commission to support DRA's recommendation.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: We had, as I recall it, we had hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours of hearings about that, and we gave an awful lot of people an opportunity to complain, and many did. But have we sort of crossed that issue? The community has had a very wide opportunity to talk not only to us but to you folks and others.

And I understand, nobody wants higher rates. As a consumer, I have no interest in higher rates either. On the other hand, there are different alternatives.

And what we're really talking about now, I would argue or suggest to you, is not

whether the rates are going up by some percentage but whether or not we get the least increase in rates consistent with getting the task before us finished.

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And the task before us is that we can wash our hands of the whole thing and say, well, too bad, we didn't get it done; not our problem.

MS. BROOKS: Max wants to add on.

MR. GOMBERG: I think, Commissioner, the way that we view it is the way to try and attempt to get that least increase in rates is for the public agencies to bring in whatever financing, low-cost financing in grants is available.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: Agree.

MR. GOMBERG: And we don't know what's available.

And our concern is that if all of the debt goes out at once, that incentive that you mentioned is reduced. Because the money to construct the project absent grants and loans does not need to be acquired.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: Is there some suggestion that you or, frankly, anybody else would like to make as to some mechanism, some assurance, some pledge that the parties might give that they will in good faith bend all

efforts to get this kind of funding? 1 2 I mean, I'm not asking for the 3 answer now. We don't have time for that, but 4 perhaps in your comments. 5 The concern I think I'm hearing is that you are not convinced that since 6 7 the ratepayers are essentially paying 8 the offtake, whatever that happens to be in 9 your judgment, that there is an adequate 10 incentive for the actual borrowers, namely 11 Marina Coast, to seek the lowest rates 12 possible in grants. 13 I think it's in their own interest 14 to do so because at the end of the day, they 15 are on the hook for this money. 16 But at the end of the day, are 17 there other pledges or mechanisms that any of 18 you might suggest? 19 And again, not now but somehow in 20 your comments. MR. GOMBERG: We'll give this full 21 22 consideration and address it in the comments. 23 ALJ MINKIN: And just to sort of put 24 a bow on it because I think that this 2.5 discussion has really crystallized the very 26 difficult issues that the Commission will be 27 struggling with, we have a severe water

supply problem. Both the PD and the APD

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acknowledge that. And in my view, there's no way to simply conserve our way out of this or even find a way to address the recycled water, et cetera. It's really a supply issue at this point.

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Now that being said, where is the balance? How are ratepayers protected? How do we ensure that the public agencies seek the least cost financing vehicles possible?

They have said that they will.

Both the PD and APD find that those are key provisions to this project. But at least both the PD and APD provide the opportunity to review the financing plans to understand how those will impact ratepayers.

Now as I understand it, DRA is proposing now an extra hurdle that I don't think has been considered.

MS. BROOKS: I guess we didn't intend it to be an extra hurdle. We intended it to be something that would keep the project on the critical path and move forward more quickly and still retain the review that the Commission had --

ALJ MINKIN: Okay.

MS. BROOKS: -- for the other portion of it.

Nevertheless, I would add that what is in the PD and the APD now, even though it doesn't go as far as what DRA would like, we would hate to see that eroded because what's there is, you know, is a beginning of what we think should be there.

It doesn't go far enough, in our opinion, but we want it to be strengthened and tightened up, not eliminated, so....

ALJ MINKIN: Okay, thank you.

And one other question, and that was on the O&M costs.

And you --

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MS. BROOKS: Yeah.

ALJ MINKIN: -- had proposed that the scope be expanded.

MS. BROOKS: I wasn't sure if it was expanded or clarified, because DRA made this recommendation on the record during the proceeding to have a separate operations and maintenance phase or a proceeding to consider all of the issues that would be inherent to putting together an O&M contract.

For example, in Tampa, they contracted over a hundred pages, a lot of details on the risk and the cost incentives, and who was bearing -- who's responsible for what, and the qualifications, and so on and

1 so forth.

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So we interpreted the Commission's Ordering Paragraph to refer to that, but it just says a separate phase on O&M costs.

And since the costs are so intricately tied up with that type of contract, it's similar to the water purchase agreement. There's a lot of nitty-gritty in there that will affect how those costs -- how high is the level of those costs turn out to be.

ALJ MINKIN: Is that then to ensure that the O&M costs will not become prohibitive to the Cal-Am ratepayers?

MS. BROOKS: Yeah. Because under the WPA, everything is a pass-through to the ratepayer.

And there's lots of contracts in public-private partnerships where usually it's the reverse. You've got a public agency contract and a public company to operate something and they take the risk for a price. And there's a lot of detailed provisions in there.

In this case, it's the public agencies who are going to pass the risk right back to the ratepayer.

So we're here to defend

1 the ratepayer and say the Commission needs to 2 look that over. 3 I mean, we're creating -- this is 4 two-thirds of the Monterey water supply. 5 We're creating a new system for regulating the cost of that water. We need to do it 6 7 right. It's going to last a century. 8 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you. 9 Ms. Davi. 10 MS. DAVI: Yes. 11 ARGUMENT OF MS. DAVI 12 MS. DAVI: Good afternoon. My name is 13 Christine Davi with the City of Monterey. 14 And the Monterey City Council authorized me 15 to come here today with a statement that they 16 prepared. 17 Monterey supports the water project. Governance is an issue. 18 19 appreciate Administrative Law Judge Minkin's support of the governance 20 21 issue and we do not want to delay 22 the project. 23 Thank you. 24 COMMISSIONER BOHN: Thank you. 2.5 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you. 26 Mr. Laredo. 27 MR. LAREDO: Thank you. 28 The cord here doesn't quite reach,

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1 so we're going to switch. 2 ALJ MINKIN: Off the record just for 3 a moment. 4 (Off the record) 5 ALJ MINKIN: Back on the record, 6 please. ARGUMENT OF MR. LAREDO 7 8 MR. LAREDO: Thank you. 9 Good afternoon. My name is David 10 Laredo. I'm offering comments on behalf of 11 the Monterey Peninsula Water Management 12 District. Present with us also are 13 the chairperson of the board, Regina Doyle; 14 the vice chair, Bob Brower; and general 15 manager, Darby Fuerst. 16 First, I'd like to join the other 17 participants in expressing and offering our 18 appreciation and gratitude for the hard work 19 of both you, Judge Minkin and 20 Commissioner Bohn, who have guided 21 the parties through this lengthy process. 22 Your efforts have presented, we believe, in 23 relatively short order a set of well 24 considered draft decisions. 2.5 The Water Management District Board 26 carefully reviewed the two decisions and has 2.7 authorized me to make the statements I'm

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making.

In large part, the district endorses the Alternate Proposed Decision but asks that select modifications be made to the APD. It is our belief that change is needed to effect a just and reasonable settlement in the public interest.

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First, the district is concerned that the decision does not afford the municipal advisor a full voice. And importantly notes that the advisory seat as proposed fails to provide representation for many, many Cal-Am ratepayers. Not only is there inadequate representation for water users in the City of Monterey, the decision does not provide fair representation for those residing in unincorporated areas.

These include the entirety of Pebble Beach, the Del Monte Forest, Carmel Valley, Jack's Peak area, and Greater Carmel outside the municipal boundaries.

This oversight denies fair participation to over 50 percent of Cal-Am's ratepayers. Over 65 percent of Cal-Am water use occurs in the unincorporated area and in the City of Monterey.

In addition, the Water Management District renews its request that it be afforded a seat on the advisory committee.

This will ensure representation for all ratepayers, and this voice will also ensure that integrated water management for all of Monterey Peninsula water resources can be achieved. That is the key objective recognized by the state legislature when it created the Water Management District.

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The settling parties note that this is not a material change to settlement. They have added members to the advisory committee. It can be done without a material change.

In its written comments,
the district plans to address several
ambiguities in the APD. Key among these is
the lack of detail needed to effect some of
the purposes described in the draft. For
example, the Water Management District
applauds the contribution required of Marina
Coast Water District, particularly by way of
the contributed connection charges, but is
concerned that this requirement lacks
sufficient detail to ensure full
implementation.

We plan to present language that will address this ambiguity in our written comments.

Again, I'd like to underscore that the district is pleased with the decisions,

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and that it is our perception that they will 1 2 allow the peninsula to solve its water 3 shortage. Nonetheless, it is our view that 4 each decision is a work in progress and 5 requires fine-tuning to ensure full and fair representation, and to ensure that there's an 6 7 equitable sharing of the significant costs. We believe this these modifications 8 9 will be able to be made to satisfy 10 the public's interest. 11 I'd like to reiterate that the 12 Water Management District desires to achieve 13 this water solution and will continue to 14 tailor its participation to meet this goal. 15 Thank you. 16 COMMISSIONER BOHN: Mr. Laredo, can 17 I ask you a question? 18 MR. LAREDO: Yes, sir. 19 COMMISSIONER BOHN: The issue of 20 adequate representation of the ratepayers 21 keeps coming back and back and back. It's my 22 impression that the Public Utilities 23 Commission is the custodian of 24 the ratepayers' interest. 2.5 Have I missed something? 26 MR. LAREDO: No. You are absolutely correct. But the Public Utilities Commission 2.7 28 is not going to have a participant in

the decision making that will be made at the advisory committee level. That's going to include how the project is operated.

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And from our perspective, from the district's perspective, how the project is operated is also going to impact the other water resources of the Monterey Peninsula.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: But at the end of the day, the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission extends only to Cal-Am. And whatever happens to Cal-Am's ratepayers is still subject to our approval, unless I missed something.

MR. LAREDO: No. You are correct. It is Cal-Am and its ratepayers. But our interests also go to the impacts of the water supply practices on the community. And that comes back to the ratepayers because the costs of those impacts are borne and passed through to -- by Cal-Am to the ratepayer.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: With our approval.

MR. LAREDO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: Is your concern principally -- and you made this point, it sort of slipped in there and I want to make sure I got it. Is your concern the coordination of operations?

You all made that point in

the past, that given what you all do and given the purpose for which you have been created, that coordination and cooperation, the implementation of the distribution process, as it were, is facilitated by you all sitting around the table.

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Is it that is what's your concern?

MR. LAREDO: That is a key part of our concern, yes.

And that coordination goes to managing the disparate water supply sources that Cal-Am will use. Cal-Am will continue to use Carmel River water each after this project is operational. Cal-Am will continue to use Seaside Basin water. Cal-Am will continue to use aquifer -- recovered water from the aquifer storage project that the district does have an operational role in.

So that -- those -- managing those different sources is important.

And finally, until the environment of the Carmel River is fully remediated, the District has an ongoing effort there that is greatly impacted when Cal-Am will continue to use Carmel River water. And that will be turned on and off, depending upon other supplies available to it.

COMMISSIONER BOHN: Thank you.

1	ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.
2	MR. FOGELMAN: Your Honor, I'm
3	wondering if we might have a five-minute
4	recess to gather our thoughts before we do
5	a ten-minute rebuttal.
6	COMMISSIONER BOHN: That's fine with
7	me.
8	ALJ MINKIN: All right. That's fine.
9	We'll be in recess for five
10	minutes.
11	(Recess taken)
12	ALJ MINKIN: Please come to order.
13	Please be seated and come to order.
14	Thank you.
15	Mr. Fogelman.
16	MR. FOGELMAN: Yes, your Honor.
17	I think Mr. Carroll will start us off.
18	ALJ MINKIN: All right. And Settling
19	Parties have ten minutes for rebuttal.
20	MR. FOGELMAN: Thank you very much.
21	CLOSING ARGUMENT OF MR. CARROLL
22	MR. CARROLL: Thank you very much for
23	the break, your Honor and Commissioner Bohn.
24	The first thing I'd like to deal
25	with is the representation issue.
26	All areas of the county are fully
27	represented in this process by the Monterey
28	County Resources Agency whose boundaries are

co-extensive with the entire county, and whose board ex-officio is the Monterey County Board of Supervisors.

The Peninsula is specifically represented by two members of the board of supervisors. Those two members then appoint two directors on the board of directors.

They have a two-step budgeting process that is fully public, is rigorous.

Politics, as you've seen, your Honor, is a contact support in Monterey.

(Laughter)

2.5

O&M.

MR. CARROLL: And it's done in a fish bowl. And there's no way that anybody in the public who has problems with what any of these agencies are going will do anything but come and tell us.

So that's the first thing.

The second thing has to do with

As I said briefly in my opening remarks, O&M is covered by 6.4(1) and 6.5(h) plus 6.6 of the WPA, all of which together basically ensures that an independent third party will look at those costs if the parties cannot agree on them.

 $$\operatorname{And}$ one of the things that astounds $$\operatorname{me}$$ here is that people seem to act as if

1 | we're looking to waste money.

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You specifically asked, Do you not trust them to do the right thing, and you really didn't get an answer.

The question is, are we going to go out and violate the law and behave weirdly and strangely and criminally, or are we going to do what we are supposed to as public agencies?

There's not a bit of evidence in this record, and DRA had the opportunity to dig it up and present it, that indicates that we will do anything other than behave.

ALJ MINKIN: I would put the question a slightly different way, Mr. Carroll. And that is, do the public agencies have the incentive to ensure that costs allocated to Cal-Am ratepayers are as low as they possibly can be and still get the project built?

MR. CARROLL: And the answer to that is yes. It's all over the WPA.

And we'll -- there was not time today to go through all of those. In our comments, we'll go through all those sections and explain how the incentives are there. The incentives being if you don't do what you're supposed to do, you're in breach of

contract. Not to mention we have
the incentive because we're supposed to do
the right thing. We're public agencies.

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That leads me then to the last point which I have said some of about already. And that is that as this case has gone forward, we have dealt over and over again with DRA not being willing to trust that we will do what we are supposed to do. Yet, over and over again, we've explained all the things we have to do in terms of spending money reasonably, in terms of what the WPA says, and so forth as to why we will do the right thing.

If you heard what they said in the last few minutes, they are basically saying you, Commission, have to regulate with the public agencies. That's what they have been saying. They're saying you have to review the financing plan.

The Commission doesn't have jurisdiction to review the financing plan. It's our financing plan. You, Commission, have to do other things. The Commission doesn't have jurisdiction.

What the Commission has to do is realize the public agencies will behave properly. And that's ultimately

the Commission decision has to make. 1 The 2 Commission has to decide whether it's going 3 to listen to people who are motivated by fear or it's going to listen to people who want to 5 get this done and do it right. 6 ALJ MINKIN: Or again, I would put it 7 slightly differently, although of course this 8 is your closing argument. 9 (Laughter). 10 ALJ MINKIN: However --11 MR. CARROLL: Not anymore, your Honor. 12 (Laughter) 13 ALJ MINKIN: Just can't resist. But again, I think that if 14 15 the situation were reversed and 16 the ratepayers of Marina Coast Water District 17 were review- -- were shouldering the costs, 18 would you feel the same way in terms of 19 jurisdiction and approval and review? 20 So I guess what I'm asking you is 21 to put sort of a different set of glasses on 22 to look at this. 23 MR. CARROLL: Your Honor, I think that 24 that question, with respect to specifically 2.5 Marina Coast Water District, should be 26 answered by Mr. Fogelman. 27 I can tell you --28 I'm not trying -- it's a question

1 he should answer. 2 I would like to think, based on the 3 relationship I have with my client, that what we would do is what we always do which is follow the law. And if the law says we don't 5 get to look at their costs, the law says we 7 don't get to look at their costs. That's what we're required to do. 8 9 That's what I as a lawyer strongly feel my 10 clients are always required to do. 11 So I'll simply close by saying I think the right choice here is to go ahead 12 13 and approve this settlement without 14 substantial modification. 15 And I really hope that you guys 16 make the right choice. 17 Thank you very much. 18 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you. 19 CLOSING ARGUMENT OF MR. FOGELMAN 20 MR. FOGELMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 21 You did ask some questions so, in 22 computing the time. 23 But first of all with respect to 24 the governance issue, just want to bring 2.5 up -- and this is a public document that is 26 not in the record but it's subject to judicial notice -- and that is, the City 2.7

of Monterey who speak here today went out and

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1 commissioned a study with respect to 2 the governance issue, and actually paid 3 a consultant, UFI, Urban and Futures Incorporated, and presented that study to 5 their board. And that study said, this was 6 7 a commissioned study, in Conclusion 2: 8 Changing -- quote: 9 Changing only the governance 10 structure portion of the WPA to give 11 the municipal advisor the right to 12 call for binding arbitration would 13 adversely impact the marketability 14 of the bonds needed to finance 15 construction of the regional water 16 project to the point where 17 the overall project as currently structured would be rendered 18 19 unworkable. 20 End quote. 21 And that is from a study 22 commissioned by one of the proponents of the 23 Regional Project. So I wanted to point that 24 out with respect to the governance issue. 2.5 With respect to financing and your 26 very legitimate questions about whether the 27 agencies have an incentive to be 28 least-costed, they are required by

Constitution and Constitutional and statutory provisions to be least cost. They cannot give gifts of public funds. They do not make money. They are nonprofit. And they are required to charge the lowest just and reasonable rates to their ratepayers. And they cannot discriminate with respect to other ratepayers so that when they need water, the rate for that water, the charge for that water, will be identical whether it is charged to Marina Coast customers or Cal-Am customers.

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In addition, as one example, we take the position that the WPA and the settlement agreement cover all of the concerns. If you look at 7.1 A of the WPA, it says precisely there, the parties have agreed to this, that following the effective date, which would be the date of approval, the parties will work cooperatively to prepare, evaluate and employ alternative financing plans that will best utilize the financing and grant opportunities available to MCWD and MCWRA with an objective to obtain the maximum financing of the project facilities at the lowest overall total cost given the existing and anticipated market conditions.

They are obliged by the WPA to find

a least-cost approach to financing. And as we said earlier, they are pursuing the prudent step of potentially hiring an independent third party to confirm their financing.

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In addition, it is my understanding that you cannot bid a project unless it is fully financed. And that goes back to what Commissioner Bohn said earlier. You can't get halfway across the canyon and then talk about the remainder of the financing. This project will be, as I understand it, 100 percent financed up front, but one of the proposals is to have the financing be subject to calls which means that the initial revenue bonds that may be issued can be essentially refinanced when SRF funding, grants and other lower cost funding opportunities become available.

So that is something that the parties here are pursuing. And I will represent to the Commission that the agencies, MCWRA and MCWD, have each spent to date hundreds of thousands of dollars pursuing SRF grants and other low-cost financing opportunities, and they intend to continue to do so.

So long story short, the incentive

is there, the legal requirement is there, it is in the WPA, it is enforceable under the WPA, it is enforceable in the courts. And as Mr. Carroll said quite clearly, we really think the Commission, if there is going to be a public/private partnership, needs to trust its sister independent jurisdictions here and let the public agencies side by side with the PUC and the PUC regulated entity put forth this project and do it to benefit all of their ratepayers.

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CLOSING ARGUMENT OF MS. DOLQUEIST

MS. DOLQUEIST: Thank you. I have some relatively brief comments to wrap it up.

DRA today suggested multiple additional filings and levels of review. And any CPUC filing or proceeding takes months, if not years, to conclude. So these additional conditions and recovery, they end up increasing the risk for California-American Water.

If DRA wants to reduce the financing costs, it is really going about it the wrong way with these suggestions. More risk to California-American Water means higher financing costs.

And I want to read a brief excerpt from the rebuttal testimony of James

1 Kalinovich that gets directly to this point. 2 California-American Water is the 3 primary source of cash flows to pay the debt service and operating Bond investors must be 5 expenses. confident that California-American 6 Water has the financial wherewithal 7 8 to meet its obligations under the 9 WPA before they will invest in the 10 bonds. When the bond investors and rating agencies evaluate this 11 12 project, they will analyze both the 13 construction phase risk and the 14 operating phase risk. 15 16 On slightly different topic, 17 California-American Water already coordinates 18 with MPWMD. This will continue, and there is 19 nothing in the WPA that will change or 20 prevent this ongoing coordination. 21 So let me wrap up by saying that 22 California-American Water and the settling 23 parties urge that the settlement agreement 24 and the Water Purchase Agreement be adopted 2.5 without material modifications. 26 Thank you very much. 2.7 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you.

Do you have any questions or closing

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remarks, Commissioner?

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COMMISSIONER BOHN: I would like to make just a couple of closing remarks if I might.

Again, I want to thank all of you for your dedication and your interest and your hard work. And those of you who have earned the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been spent, I applaud your dedication.

This is obviously sort of a clearly complex issue. I am looking forward to the discussions next week, and I would urge perhaps futilely but I am going to try it anyway, I would urge that if there are any conversations that need to take place between now and then, that they take place. That's really up to you guys.

And the final thing is -- and this is probably tangential and in large part irrelevant but I want to say it anyway -- I want to commend the public officials, whether you are on the pro side or the anti side, for showing the kind of leadership and dedication you have. Having been in odd places occasionally as a public official, it is not an easy thing to do. And I know some of you are taking a lot of heat from some of your

1 constituents and from some of your colleagues 2 and all the rest of it. And I just want to 3 say it is refreshing and in a time of a 4 fairly dismal outlook on the way the public 5 seems to work around this state and country, it is refreshing and encouraging to see that 6 7 you guys have the guts and the courage to 8 actually be leaders. And I want to 9 compliment you all for doing it. 10 ALJ MINKIN: Thank you very much, 11 everyone, for your attendance today. 12 Just a reminder that opening 13 comments are due on November 17th, reply 14 comments on November 22nd. There is also a 15 separate pleading on whether or not the 16 modifications would be accepted by the 17 Settling Parties. And then the opportunity 18 for reply comments. Same dates for those 19 comments. 20 And as Commissioner Bohn mentioned, 21 there is an all-party meeting scheduled for 22 November 22nd. So it's a busy couple of 23 weeks. 24 Thank you. We are adjourned. 2.5 (Whereupon, at the hour of 3:40 p.m., this oral argument was concluded.) 26 2.7 28